FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2005

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### GILBERT & STEWART

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION

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### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Honorable Mayor and Town Council Town of Cedar Fort Cedar Fort, UT January 26, 2007

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Cedar Fort, Utah, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2005, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the Table of Contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of The Town of Cedar Fort's Management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Governmental Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position, of the governmental activities, business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Cedar Fort, as of June 30, 2005, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows where applicable for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued a report dated January 26, 2007 on our consideration of the Town of Cedar Fort's internal control structure over financial reporting and on our test of its compliance with laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

The management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information as listed in the table of contents are not a required part of the basic financial statements, but are supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

GILBERT & STEWART

Certified Public Accountants

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As management of the Town of Cedar Fort, we offer readers of the Town of Cedar Fort's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town Cedar Fort for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005.

### **Financial Highlights**

- As of the end of the current fiscal year, the Town's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$(19,957). Of this amount \$63,022 is reserved and must only be spent on projects for which the money is reserved. The remaining \$(82,979) is unreserved in the General Fund.
- The total net assets of \$1,754,064 are made up of \$1,673,062 in capital assets net of related debt and \$81,002 in other net assets.
- In the Enterprise (Proprietary) Funds operating revenues decreased by \$28,541. Corresponding operating expenses decreased by \$8,241.

### Reporting the Town as a Whole

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Town of Cedar Fort's basic financial statements. The Town of Cedar Fort's basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also includes other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements.

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Town of Cedar Fort's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

- The statement of net assets presents information on all of the Town of Cedar Fort's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net assets. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Town of Cedar Fort is improving or deteriorating. However, you will also need to consider other non-financial factors.
- The statement of activities presents information showing how the Town's net assets changed during the fiscal year reported. All changes in net assets are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus all of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the Town of Cedar Fort that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) and from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities).

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 7 and 8 of this report.

### Reporting the Town's Most Significant Funds

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Town of Cedar Fort also uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the Town can be divided into two categories: governmental funds and proprietary funds.

Governmental funds – These funds are used to account for the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. These fund statements focus on how money flows into and out of these funds and the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and other financial assets that can be readily converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the Town's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps users determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the Town's programs. We describe the relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds in a reconciliation included with the fund financial statements.

The governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 9-12 of this report.

The major governmental fund (as determined by generally accepted accounting principles) is the General Fund.

Proprietary funds – Town of Cedar Fort maintains one type of proprietary fund. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The Town of Cedar Fort uses enterprise funds to account for its Water and Landfill utilities.

The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 13-15 of this report.

### **Government-Wide Financial Analysis**

As noted earlier, net assets may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the Town of Cedar Fort, assets exceed liabilities by \$1,754,064.

One of the largest portion of the Town of Cedar Fort's net assets (95%) reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, infrastructure assets, and machinery and equipment), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The Town uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are <u>not</u> available for future spending. Although the Town's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

The following table summarizes the Town's net assets.

Town of Cedar Fort's Net Assets

•	Governmen	ntal Activities	Business-ty	pe Activities	Total			
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005		
Current and other assets	<b>\$</b> 23,563	\$ 9,090	\$ 109,936	\$ 115,081	\$ 133,499	\$ 124,171		
Capital assets	1,076,949	1,084,838	584,264	703,224	1,661,213	1,788,062		
Total assets	1,100,512	1,093,928	694,200	818,305	1,794,712	1,912,233		
Long-term debt outstanding	-		115,000	99,000	115,000	99,000		
Other liabilities	16,064	28,578	20,248	<b>30,</b> 590	36,312	59,168		
Total liabilities	16,064	28,578	135,248	129,590	151,312	158,168		
Net assets:								
Invested in capital assets,					•			
Net of related debt	1,076,949	1,084,838	452,264	588,224	1,529,213	1,673,062		
Restricted	24,649	63,022	17,000	16,000	41,649	79,022		
Unrestricted	(17,150)	(82,510)	89,688	84,491	72,538	1,980		
Total net assets	\$ 1,084,448	\$ 1,065,350	\$ 558,952	\$ 688,715	\$ 1,643,400	\$ 1,754,064		
•	Governmen	ntal Activities	Business-ty	pe Activities	To			
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005		
Revenues:								
Program Revenues:								
Charges for services	\$ 18,120	<b>\$</b> 34,895	\$ 91,487	<b>\$ 62,946</b>	\$ 109, <b>607</b>	\$ 97,841		
Operating grants & contrib	35 <b>,964</b>	33,204	-	-	35,964	33,204		
Capital grants & contrib	16,890	45,410	150,000	122,187	166,890	167,5 <b>97</b>		
General revenues:					-	-		
Property taxes	12,549	10 <b>,09</b> 7	-	-	12,549	10,097		
General sales & use tax	26,221	32,857	-	=	26,221	32,857		
Other	370	1,771	114	203	484	1,974		
Total revenues	110,114	158,234	241,601	185,336	351,715	343,570		
Expenses:								
General government	24,201	36,809	-	-	24,201	36,809		
Public safety	47,450	95,364	-	-	24,201	95 <b>,364</b>		
Highways & public works	29,892	26,470	-	-	47,450	26,470		
Parks and Recreation	23,081	18,688	-	-	29,892	18,688		
Water & Sanitation			67,801	55,574	67,801	55,574		
Total expenses	124,624	177,332	67,801	55,574	192,425	232,906		
Increase (decr) in net assets	(14,510)	(19,098)	173,800	129,763	159,290	110,664		
Net assets - beginning	1,098,958		385,152	558,952	1,484,110	558,952		
Net assets - ending	\$ 1,084,448	\$ (19,098)	\$ 558,952	\$ 688,715	\$ 1,643,400	\$ 669,616		

Business-type activities. Business-type activities increased the Town's net assets by \$129,763. As of the end of the current fiscal year, the Town's business-type funds reported positive net assets.

### Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

The focus of the Town's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Town's financing requirements.

At the end of the current fiscal year, the Town's governmental fund reported a fund balance of \$(19,957) of this total amount (\$82,979) constitutes unreserved fund balance, which is available for spending at the government's discretion.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the Town. At the end of the current fiscal year, unreserved fund balance of the general fund was \$(82,979) while total fund balance reached \$(19,957). As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unreserved fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures.

The Town maintains enterprise funds to account for the business-type activities of the Town. The information is found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail.

Unrestricted net assets of the combined Enterprise fund at the end of the year amounted to \$84,491. The value of capital assets net of related debt in these same funds is \$588,224. As mentioned in the financial highlights, operational revenues and expenditures in the Enterprise funds decreased by 31% and 13 %, respectively.

### **General Fund Budgetary Highlights**

During the fiscal year, the General Fund's original budget was \$291,738. The budget was not amended during the year.

### **Capital Assets and Debt Administration**

Capital Assets. The Town of Cedar Fort's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2005, amounts to \$1,788,062 (net of accumulated depreciation). The investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, improvements, machinery and equipment, infrastructure and construction in progress.

### Town of Cedar Fort's Capital Assets

•	Government			Activities Business-type Acti			ctivities	ТТ				
		2004		2005		2004		2005		2004		2005
Land	\$	144,679	<u> </u>	144,679					\$	144,679	\$	1 <b>44,6</b> 79
Buildings		435,956		423,574						435,956		423,574
Improvements						434,264		431,037		434,264		431,037
Equipment		49,364		69,742						49,364		69,742
Infrastructure		427,190		427,083						427,190		427,083
Water Shares		19,760		19,760						<b>19,7</b> 60		19,760
Construction in progress						150,000		272,187		150,000		272,187
Total net assets	\$	1,076,949	\$	1,084,838	\$	584,264	\$	703,224	<u>\$</u>	1,661,213	\$	1,788,062

Additional information on the Town's capital assets can be found in the footnotes to this financial report.

Long-term debt. At the end of the current year, the Town had total debt outstanding of \$115,000. All of which is a note payable in the general fund for the construction of a sprinkling system in the Cemetery of the Town.

The Town's total outstanding debt decreased by \$17,000 during Fiscal year 2005. This was a result of the required debt service payments.

State statutes limit the amount of general obligation debt a governmental entity may issue to 4% of its total taxable value. The current limitations for the Town are \$473,547, which is significantly in excess of the Town's outstanding general obligation debt. In addition, state statutes allows for an additional 8% to be used for water, sewer, or other revenue bond projects thus resulting in a debt limit of 12% of total taxable value. Total limitation is \$1,420,640, which again significantly exceeds the outstanding debt.

Additional information on the Town's long-term debt can be found in the footnotes to this financial report.

### **Request For Information**

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of Cedar Fort's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to: Town of Cedar Fort, 75 South Church Street, Cedar Fort, UT 84013.

**BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** 

# Statement of Net Assets June 30, 2005

•		Primary G	vernn	nent	
•	Gove	rnmental	Bus	iness-type	
	Activities		Activities		 Total
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	-	\$	92,144	\$ 92,144
Receivables:					
Taxes		21,273			<b>21,27</b> 3
Intergovernmental		4,505			4,505
Accounts				6,249	6,249
Internal Balances		(16,688)		16,688	-
Construction in progress				272,187	272,187
Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation):				·	
Water stock		19,760			19,760
Land		144,679			144,679
Buildings		423,574			423,574
Improvements other than buildings		-		431,037	<b>431,03</b> 7
Equipment		69,742			69,742
Infrastructure		427,083			 427,083
Total assets		1,093,928		818,305	 1,912,233
LIABILITIES					
Accounts Payable		11,561		14,590	26,151
Accrued liabilities		79			79
Deferred Revenue		1 <b>6,93</b> 8			1 <b>6,9</b> 38
Long-term Liabilities					
Due within one year				16,000	16,000
Due in more than one year	<u></u>			99,000	 99,000
Total liabilities		28,578		129,590	 158,168
NET ASSETS					
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		1,08 <b>4,8</b> 38		588,224	1,673,062
Restricted for:					
Class "C" roads		4 <b>4,6</b> 50			44,650
Perpetual Care		4,966			4,966
Impact Fees		13,406			13,406
Debt Service				16,000	16,000
Unrestricted		(82,510)		84,491	 1,980
Total net assets	\$	1,065,350	\$	688,715	\$ 1,754,064

# TOWN OF CEDAR FORT Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

Net (Expense) Revenue and Program Revenues Changes in Net Assets	Operating Capital Primary Government	al Business-type	Expenses Services Contributions Contributions Activities Activities Total		٠	\$ 36,809 \$ 16,808 \$ - \$ . \$ (20,001) \$ - \$ (20,001)		26,470 0 0 45,410 18,940 18,940	(17,708) 0 0 (17,708) 0 0 18,688	<u>177,332</u> <u>34,895</u> <u>33,204</u> <u>45,410</u> (63,823) (63,823)	55.574 62.946 122,187 129,560 129,560		-
		Charges f	 			36,809 \$		26.470					æ
			Function/Programs	Primary government:	Governmental activities:	General government	Duklic cafetv	Harries and miblic improvements	Darks and recreation	Total governmental activities	Business-type activities:	vne activities	

	260,01	32,857	İ		129,763 110,664	1	\$ 688,715 \$1,754,064
	\$ 10,097	32,857		1	(19,098)		\$ 1,065,350 \$
General revenues:	Property Taxes	Sales Tax	Unrestricted investment earnings	Total General Revenues	Change in net assets	Net assets - beginning	Net assets - ending

### Balance Sheet

### **Governmental Funds**

For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

	General Fund		
ASSETS			
Receivables (net):			
Taxes	\$	21,273	
Intergovernmental		4,505	
Total assets	\$	25,778	
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES			
Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	\$	11,561	
Due to other Funds		16 <b>,68</b> 8	
Accrued liabilities		79	
Deferred revenue	<del></del>	17,407	
Total liabilities		45,735	
Fund balances:			
Reserved for:			
Class "C" Road		<b>44,65</b> 0	
Perpetual Care		4,966	
Impact Fees		13,406	
Unreserved, reported in:			
General fund		(82,979)	
Total fund balances		(19,957)	
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	25,778	

Balance Sheet Reconciliation to Statement of Net Assets June 30, 2005

Total fund balances - governmental fund types:		\$	(19,957)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because:			
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.			
Cost of Capital Assets	\$ 1,894,1 <b>9</b> 8		
Accumulated Depreciation	(809,360)		
Net adjustment to increase fund balance-total governmental funds to arrive at net assets-governmental activities		•	1,0 <b>84,</b> 838
governmental funds to affive at her assets governmental activities			-,,
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.			0
Long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures			
Delinquent Property Taxes	469		
Net adjustments to increase fund balance -			
Total governmental funds to arrive at			
net assets – governmental activities.			469

\$ 1,065,350

# Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds

### For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

		General Fund
REVENUES		
Taxes	\$	92,705
Licenses and permits		16,355
Intergovernmental		111,509
Charges for services		18,087
Miscellaneous revenue		2,224
Total revenues		240,880
EXPENDITURES		
Current:		
General government		36,809
Public safety		114,659
Highways and public improvements		26,363
Parks, recreation, and public property		7,389
Total expenditures		185,221
Excess revenues over (under)		
expenditures		55,659
Other financing sources (uses)		
Contributions		0
Total other financing sources and uses	-	0
Excess of revenues and other sources		
over (under) expenditures and other uses		55,659
Fund balances - beginning of year		(75,616)
Fund balances - end of year	\$	(19,957)

Statement of Changes Reconciliation to Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are

Net adjustment to increase net changes in fund balancestotal governmental funds to arrive at changes in net assets

Change in net assets of governmental activities

of governmental activities

different because: Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds 55,659 Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period. Capital Outlay 61,300 Depreciation Expense (53,411)Net adjustment to increase net changes in fund balancestotal governmental funds to arrive at changes in net assets of governmental activities 7,889 Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds Property and Sales Tax (49,751)**B&C Road Funds** (32,895)

(82,646)

\$ (19,098)

### Statement of Net Assets

### **Proprietary Funds**

June 30, 2005

	Business-Type Activities -  Enterprise Funds  Water &
•	Sanitation Fund
ASSETS	Samuation Fund
Current assets:	
Cash	\$ 92,144
Receivables - net	Ψ 72,144
Services	6,249
Due from other Funds	16,688
Total current assets	115,081
Noncurrent assets:	
Water Distribution System	670,394
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(239,357)
Construction in Progress	272,187
Total noncurrent assets	703,224
Total assets	\$ 818,305
LIABILITIES	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	14,590
Long Term Debt - Current	16,000
Total current liabilities	30,590
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Long term Debt	99,000
Total noncurrent liabilities	99,000
Total liabilities	129,590
Net Assets:	
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	588,224
Restricted	16,000
Unrestricted	84,491
Total net assets	\$ 688,715
	Ψ 000,713

# Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Assets Proprietary Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

	Business-Type Activities  Enterprise Funds  Water &  Landfill Fund
Operating revenues:	
Charges for sales and services	\$ 62,946
Other Income	0
Total operating revenues	62,946
Operating expenses:	
Employee salaries	2,814
Services	15,800
Supplies	22,540
Payroll Taxes	221
Utilities	<b>6</b> 66
Depreciation	13,533
Total operating expenses	55,574
Operating income	7,373
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):	
Interest revenue	203
Grants	122,187_
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	122,390
Income (loss) before transfers	129,763
Total net assets - beginning	558,952
Total net assets - ending	\$ 688,715

Statement of Cash Flows

### **Proprietary Funds**

For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

	Α	iness- Type activities
	Ente	rprise Fund Water
Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
Receipts from customers	\$	114,821
Payments to suppliers		(27,884)
Payments to employees		(2,814)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities		84,123
Cash Flows From Noncapital Financing Activities		0
Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities		
Grant Proceeds		122,187
Impact Fees Collected		
Purchase of Capital Assets		(132,493)
Principal paid on capital debt		(17,000)
Interest paid on capital debt		
Net cash provided (used) by capital		
and related financing activities		(27,306)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities		
Interest and dividends received		203
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		57,020
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning		35,124
Cash and cash equivalents - ending	\$	92,144
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash		
provided (used) by operating activities:	•	7.77
Operating income		7,373
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash		
provided (used) by operating activities:		12 522
Depreciation expense		13,533
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable		2,811
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses		40.064
(Increase) decrease in due from other funds		49,064 11,342
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable		11,342
Increase (decrease) in Due to other funds		
Increase (decrease) in compensated absences		
Increase (decrease) in deposits		76,750
Total adjustments	<u> </u>	84,123
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	<del></del> -	0-1,123

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2005

### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### **Reporting Entity**

The Town of Cedar Fort (the Town) is located in western Utah County in the State of Utah. Under the present form of government, administrative and legislative powers are vested in a governing body, consisting of the Mayor and a Town Council. The Town provides the following services as mandated by law: General Administrative Services, Public Safety, Highways and Public Improvements, Parks, Recreation and Public Property, Water, and Sanitation Services.

The Town of Cedar Fort financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is responsible for establishing GAAP for state and local governments through its pronouncements (Statements and Interpretations). Governments are also required to follow the pronouncements of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued through November 30, 1989 (when applicable) that do not conflict with or contradict the GASB pronouncements. The Town applies FASB pronouncements issued after that date to its business-type activities and enterprise funds. The more significant accounting policies established by GAAP and used by the Town are discussed below.

### **Government Wide Financial Statements**

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net assets and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. For the most part, the effect of inter-fund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which are normally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or activity. Program revenues include: 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges, provided by a given function or activity or 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of particular function or activity. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, and proprietary funds. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2005

### Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurements focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recoded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. Property taxes recognized in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when susceptible to accrual (i.e., when they are "measurable, and available"). "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determined and "Available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. The government considers all revenues available if they are collected within 60 days after the year-end. Expenditures are recoded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for expenditures related to compensated absences, claims, and judgments, which are recorded only when payment is due.

Sales taxes, Use taxes, Franchise taxes, and earned but unreimbursed state and federal grants associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenue of the current fiscal period. Property taxes are measurable as of the date levied (assessed) and are recognized as revenue when they become available. Available means when due, or past due, and received within the current period or collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. All other revenues are considered to be measurable and available only when the Town receives the cash.

The Town reports the following major governmental funds:

The general fund is the government's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The Town reports the following major proprietary fund:

The Water and Sanitation Fund accounts for the water and sanitation activities of the Town.

As a general rule, the effect of inter-fund activity has been eliminated from the government financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are payments to the general fund by enterprise funds for the providing of administrative and billing services for such funds. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the functions concerned.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2005

### NOTE 1 – SUMMARY (Continued)

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principle ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of all enterprise funds are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

### Assets, Liabilities, and Net Assets or Equity

### A. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash includes cash on hand, demand deposits with banks and other financial institutions, and deposits in other types of accounts or cash management pools that have the general characteristics of demand deposit accounts. Town policy allows for the investment of funds in time certificates of deposit with federally insured depositories, investment in the Utah Public Treasurer's Investment Fund and other investments allowed by the State of Utah's Money Management Act. Investments are reported at fair value. The fund operates in accordance with state laws and regulations. The reported value of the Town's cash in the Fund is the same as the fair value of the Fund shares.

Cash equivalents are defined as short-term highly liquid investments that are both readily convertible to known amounts of cash and so near maturity that they present insignificant risk of changes in value because of changes in interest rates. Investments with maturities of three months or less, when purchased, meet this criteria.

### **B.** Restricted Assets

Cash, which is restricted to a particular use due to statutory, budgetary, or bonding requirements by outside parties, is classified as "restricted cash" on the Financial Statements. Restricted cash would be spent first and then unrestricted would be used when the restricted funds are depleted. The Town does not have any restricted assets.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2005

### **NOTE 1 - SUMMARY (Continued)**

### C. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g. roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase is reflected in the capitalized value of the asset constructed, net of interest earned on the invested proceeds over the same period.

Property, plant, and equipment of the primary government are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives.

Assets	<u>Years</u>
Buildings and structures	30-50
Infrastructure	30-50
Improvements other than buildings	10-40
Machinery and equipment	5-10

### E. Taxes

In Utah, county governments assess, levy, collect and disburse two principal types of tax: (1) personal property tax which is assessed on business assets other than real estate, and (2) tax on real estate and improvements. Business personal property and real estate taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property as of January 1<sup>st</sup>. Taxes are levied on all business personal property on January 1<sup>st</sup>, and real estate and improvement taxes are levied on January 1<sup>st</sup> and are payable by November 30<sup>th</sup>. The real property taxes due in November are reported as a receivable from property taxes on the financial statements. Because these taxes are not considered available to liquidate liabilities of the current period, they are offset by deferred revenue.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2005

### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY (Continued)

The Town Council is authorized by state statute to levy a tax against all real and personal property located within its boundaries. The Council must set a tax rate by June 22<sup>nd</sup> each year. The County Treasurer, acting as a tax collector, must settle and disburse all tax collections to all taxing entities on a routine basis.

### F. Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, proprietary fund type statement of net assets. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds. Bonds payable are reported net of applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are reported as deferred charges and amortized over the term of the related debt.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

### G. Fund Equity

In the fund statements, governmental funds report reservations of fund balance for amounts that are not available for appropriation or are legally restricted by outside parties for a specific purpose. Designations of fund balance represent tentative management plans that are subject to change.

### H. Net Assets

Net assets represent the difference between assets and liabilities. Net assets invested in capital assets, net of related debt consists of assets, net of accumulated depreciation reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvements of those assets, and adding back unspent proceeds. Net assets are reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the Town or through external restriction imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2005

### **NOTE 1 - SUMMARY (Continued)**

### I. Use of Estimates

Presenting financial statements in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles requires management to make certain estimates concerning assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses. Actual results may vary from these estimates.

### **NOTE 3 - BUDGETS AND BUDGETARY ACCOUNTING**

Annual budgets are prepared and adopted in accordance with the Uniform Fiscal Procedures Act adopted by the State of Utah. Once a budget has been adopted, it remains in effect until it has been formally revised. Furthermore, in accordance with state law, all appropriations lapse at the end of the budget year. If any obligations are contracted for and are in excess of adopted budget, they are not a valid or enforceable claim against the Town. Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles.

The Town adheres to the following procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

- A. On or before the first regularly scheduled meeting of the Town Council in May, the Town clerk, authorized under state statute to be appointed budget officer, submits a proposed operating budget. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
- B. A public hearing is held at which time the taxpayers' comments are heard. Notice of the hearing is posted in various locations in the Town at least seven days prior to the hearing. Copies of the proposed budget are made available for public inspection ten days prior to the public hearing.
- C. On or before June 22<sup>nd</sup>, a final balanced budget must be adopted through passage of a resolution for the subsequent fiscal year beginning July 1<sup>st</sup>.
- D. Control of budgeted expenditures is exercised, under state law, at the departmental level. The Town clerk, however, acting as budget officer, has the authority to transfer budget appropriations between line items within any department of any budgetary fund. The Town Council, by resolution, has the authority to transfer budget appropriations between the individual departments of any budgetary fund.
- E. Budget appropriations for any department may be reduced by resolution.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2005

### **NOTE 3 - BUDGETS (Continued)**

- F. A public hearing as required in B) above, must be held to increase the total appropriations of any one governmental fund type; however, after the original public hearing, operating and capital budgets of proprietary fund types may be increased by resolution without an additional hearing.
- G. Encumbrances lapse at year-end. Encumbered amounts carry over to the following year and are subject to reappropriation. Therefore, no encumbrances are presented in the financial statements.

During the budget year, the Town modified the budget using the above procedures.

### NOTE 4 – CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS

### **Deposits and Investments**

Deposits and Investments for the Town of Cedar Fort are governed by the Utah Money Management Act (the Act.) and by rules of the Utah Money Management Council (the Council). Following are discussions of the local government's exposure to various risks related to its cash management activities.

### A. Custodial Credit Risk

Deposits. Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that it the event of a bank failure, the Town's deposits may not be recovered. The Town's policy for managing custodial credit risk is to adhere to the Act. The Act requires all deposits of the Town to be in a qualified depository, defined as any financial institution whose deposits are insured by an agency of the federal government and which has been certified by the Commissioner of Financial institutions as meeting the requirements of the Act and adhering to the rules of the Council. As of June 30, 2005, none of the Town's bank balances of \$14,648 were uninsured and uncollateralized.

### B. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The Town's policy for limiting the credit risk of investments is to comply with the Act.

The Town is authorized to invest in the Utah Public Treasurer's Investment Fund (PTIF), an external pooled investment fund managed by the Utah State Treasurer and subject to the Act and Council requirements. The PTIF is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, and deposits in the PTIF are not insured or otherwise guaranteed by the State of Utah. The PTIF operates and reports to participants on an amortized cost basis. The income, gains, and losses, net of administration fees, of the PTIF are allocated based upon the participants' average daily balances.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2005

### NOTE 3 - BUDGETS (Continued)

For the year ended June 30, 2005, the local government had investments of \$98,739 with the PTIF. The entire balance had a maturity less than one year. The PTIF pool has not been rated.

### C. Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in the interest rates of debt investments will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The local government manages its exposure to declines in fair value by investment mainly in the PTIF and by adhering to the Act. The Act requires that the remaining term to maturity of investments may not exceed the availability of the funds to be invested.

### **NOTE 5 – RECEIVABLES**

		Water&	
	General	Total	
Receivables:			
Taxes	\$ 21,273	\$ -	<b>\$</b> 21 <b>,2</b> 73
Intergovernmental	4,505	-	4,505
Accounts	-	6,249	6,249
Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts	-	-	•
Total Receivables	\$ 25,778	\$ 6,249	\$ 32,027

Governmental funds report deferred revenue in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. Governmental funds also defer revenue recognition in connection with resources that have been received, but not yet earned. At the end of the current fiscal year, the various components of deferred revenue and unearned revenue reported in the governmental funds were as follows:

	<u>Unavailable</u>	<b>Unearned</b>
Property taxes receivable (general fund)	<u>\$ 17,407</u>	<u>\$</u>

### NOTE 6 – INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS

The composition of interfund balances as of June 30, 2004 is as follows:

Due to / from other funds:

Receivable fund	Payable fund	 Amount
Water & Santitation fund	General	\$ 16,688

Interfund balances are created to support temporary cash deficiencies in the applicable funds.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2005

### **NOTE 7 – CAPITAL ASSETS**

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2005 was as follows:

Primary Government Governmental activities:	Beginning Balance Increase		Decreases	Ending Balance
Capital assets not being depreciated:  Land	\$ 144,679	\$ -	<b>\$</b> -	\$ 144,679
Work in progress	J 144,077	Ψ.	Ψ	<b>,</b> ,
Water Shares	19,760			19,760
Total capital assets not being depreciated	164,439			164,439
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	478,421			478,421
Machinery and equipment	184,884	<b>36,0</b> 15		220,899
Infrastructure	1,005,154	25,285		1,030,439
Total capital assets being depreciated	1,668,459	61,300	-	1,729,759
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	42,465	12,382		54,847
Machinery and equipment	135,520	15,637		151,157
Infrastructure	577,964	25,392		603,356
Total accumulated depreciation	755,949	53,411		809,360
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	912,510	7,889		920,399
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 1,076,949	\$ 7,889	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ 1,084,838
	Beginning			Ending
Business-type activities:	Balance	Increases	Decreases	Balance
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Work in Progress	\$ 150,000	\$ 122,187		\$ 272,187
Total capital assets not being depreciated	150,000	122,187	-	272,187
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Improvements other than buildings	660,088	10,306		670,394
Total capital assets being depreciated	660,088	10,306		670,394
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Improvements other than buildings	225,824	13,533		239,357
Total accumulated depreciation	225,824	13,533		239,357
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	434,264	(3,227)		431,037
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ 584,264	\$ (3,227)	\$ -	\$ 703,224

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2005

### NOTE 7 - CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the primary government as follows:						
Governmental activities:						
General government	\$	-				
Public safety		16,720				
Highways and public improvements		25,392				
Parks and recreation		11,299				
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	\$	53,411				
Business-type activities:						
Water and sewer	\$	13,533				
Total depreciation expense - Business-Type Activities	\$	13,533				

### **NOTE 8 – LONG-TERM DEBT**

Total depreciation expense

Bonds and notes payable consist of a non-interest bearing note to the Utah Safe Drinking Water Committee with alternating annual installments of \$16,000 or \$17,000 on January 1<sup>st</sup> of each year.

66,944

Fiscal Year	Principal	
2006	\$ 16,000	
2007	17,000	
2008	16,000	
2009	17,000	
2010-2012	49,000	
Total	\$ 115,000	_

### Changes in Long-term debt:

	July 1, 2004	Additions	Reductions	June 30, 2005	Due i One Yr
Governmental Activities:					
Notes Payable	<u>\$132,000</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$17,000</u>	<u>\$115,000</u>	<u>\$16,000</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2005

### **NOTE 9 – RESERVED FUND BALANCES**

Reserved fund balance comprises amounts which the Town has designated for specific purposes or are amounts held by committees for which the Town has oversight responsibility.

Governmental Activities				
General Fund		Amount		
Class "C" Roads	\$	44,650		
Cemetery Perpetual Care		4,966		
Road Impact Fees		13,406		
Total Governmental Activities	\$	63,022		

### **NOTE 10 - RISK MANAGEMENT**

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. It is the policy of the Town to purchase commercial insurance for these risks. Various policies are purchased through an insurance agency to cover liability, theft, damages, and other losses. A minimal deductible applies to these policies which the Town pays in the event of any loss. The Town also has purchased a workers' compensation policy. Losses have not exceeded coverage during the last three years.

### **NOTE 11 – OTHER DISCLOSURES**

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require disclosure as part of the basic financial statements of certain information concerning individual funds.

The General Fund as of June 30, 2005 has a negative balance of (\$19,957).

### REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance

### **Budget to Actual**

**General Fund**For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

		Budgeted	Amou	nts	1	Fina	nce with l Budget -
	o	riginal		Final	Actual Totals		ositive egative)
REVENUES							
Taxes	\$	46,500	\$	44,762	\$ 92,705	\$	47,943
Licenses and Permits		9,000		15,913	16,355		442
Intergovernmental		35,300		95,529	111,509		15,980
Charges for Services		35,938		21,000	18,087		(2,913)
Fines and Forfeitures		-		-			-
Impact Fees		-		-	-		-
Miscellaneous		1,500		2,031	 2,224		193
Total Revenues		128,238		179,235	 240,880		61,645
EXPENDITURES							
Current:							
General Government		43 <b>,50</b> 0		53,391	36,809		16,582
Public Safety		49,750		98,700	114,659		(15,959)
Highways and Streets		24,470		28,003	26,363		1,640
Culture and Recreation		10,518		7,011	7,389		(378)
Debt Service		-			 		-
Total Expenditures		128,238		187,105	 185,221		1,884
Excess (deficit) of revenues							
over (under) expenditures		-		(7 <b>,870)</b>	55,659		63,529
OTHER FINANCING SOURCE	ES (US	SES)					
Contributions					 	<del></del>	<del>-</del>
Net Change in Fund Balance		-		(7,870)	55,659		63,529
Fund balance - beginning		(75,616)		(75,616)	 (75,616)		
Fund balance - ending	\$	(75,616)	\$	(83,486)	\$ (19,957)	\$	63,529

OTHER REPORTS

### **GILBERT & STEWART**

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION

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# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

Honorable Mayor and Town Council Town of Cedar Fort Cedar Fort, Utah January 26, 2007

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Governmental activities, business-type activities, and each major fund, of the Town of Cedar Fort for the year ended June 30, 2005, and have issued our report thereon dated January 26, 2007. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of Price River Water Improvement District, for the year ended June 30, 2005, we obtained an understanding of the internal controls over financial reporting in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the general purpose financial statements and not to provide an opinion on the internal controls over financial reporting. Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control over financial reporting that might be material weaknesses. A material weakness is a reportable condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements in amounts that would be material in relation to the general purpose financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. We noted no matters involving the internal control over financial reporting and its operation that we consider to be material weaknesses.

Compliance

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of Price River Water Improvement District's compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not the objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards.

However, we noted certain matters that we reported to management of Price River Water Improvement District, in a separate letter dated January 26, 2007.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the management, District Board, and Utah State Auditor and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

GILBERT & STEWART
Certified Public Accountants

### **GILBERT & STEWART**

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# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON LEGAL COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE UTAH STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Honorable Mayor and Town Council Town of Cedar Fort Cedar Fort, Utah January 26, 2007

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, business-type activities, and each major fund of The Town of Cedar Fort for the year ended June 30, 2005, and have issued our report thereon dated January 26, 2007

The Town did not receive any non-major grants.

Our audit included test work on the District's compliance with those general compliance requirements identified in the State of Utah Legal Compliance Audit Guide, including:

Truth in Taxation & Property Tax Limitations
Public Debt
Cash Management
Class C Roads

Impact Fees Other General Issues

The Town did not receive any major State grants during the year ended June 30, 2005.

The management of the Town of Cedar Fort is responsible for the Town's compliance with all compliance requirements identified above. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance with those requirements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the requirements referred to above occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the District's compliance with those requirements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

The results of our audit procedures disclosed immaterial instances of noncompliance with the requirements referred to above, which are described in the accompanying management letter. We considered these instances of noncompliance in forming our opinion on compliance, which is expressed in the following paragraph.

In our opinion, the Town of Cedar Fort complied, in all material respects, with the general compliance requirements identified above for the year ended June 30, 2005.

This report is intended solely for the information of management and the Utah State Auditor, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

GILBERT & STEWART

Certified Public Accountants

# TOWN OF CEDAR FORT MANAGEMENT LETTER JUNE 30, 2005

### **GILBERT & STEWART**

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January 26, 2007

Honorable Mayor and Town Council Town of Cedar Fort Cedar Fort, UT

We have audited the financial statements of Town of Cedar Fort for the year ended June 30, 2005 and have issued our report thereon dated January 26, 2007. Professional standards require that we provide you with the following information related to our audit.

Our Responsibility under U.S Generally Accepted Auditing Standards and Government Auditing Standards

As stated in our engagement letter, our responsibility, as described by professional standards, is to plan and perform our audit to obtain reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that the financial statements are free of material misstatement and are fairly presented in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Because an audit is designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute assurance and because we did not perform a detailed examination of all transactions, there is a risk that material misstatements may exist and not be detected by us.

As part of our audit, we considered the internal control of Town of Cedar Fort. Such considerations were solely for the purpose of determining our audit procedures and not to provide any assurance concerning such internal control structure.

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of the Town of Cedar Fort's compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants. However, the objective of our tests was not to provide an opinion on compliance with such provisions.

This letter is issued as required by Statement on Auditing Standards No. 61, "Communications with audit committees", which requires auditors to determine that certain matters related to the conduct of an audit are communicated to those who have responsibility for the oversight of the financial reporting process.

### Significant Accounting Policies

Management has the responsibility for selection and use of appropriate accounting policies. In accordance with the terms of our engagement letter, we will advise management about the appropriateness of accounting policies and their application. The

significant accounting policies used by Town of Cedar Fort are described in Note 1 to the financial statements. No new accounting policies or procedures were adopted and the application of existing policies was not changed during the year. We noted no transactions entered into by Town of Cedar Fort during the year that were both significant and unusual, and of which, under professional standards, we are required to inform you, or transactions for which there is a lack of authoritative guidance or consensus.

### Accounting Estimates

Accounting estimates are an integral part of the financial statements prepared by management and are based on management's knowledge and experience about past and current events and assumptions about future events. Certain accounting estimates are particularly sensitive because of their significance to the financial statements and because of the possibility that future events affecting them may differ significantly from those expected.

### Significant Audit Adjustments

For purposes of this letter, professional standards define an audit adjustment as a proposed correction of the financial statements that, in our judgment, may not have been detected except through our auditing procedures. An audit adjustment may or may not indicate matters that could have a significant effect on the Town of Cedar Fort's financial reporting process. In our judgment, none of the adjustments we proposed whether recorded or unrecorded by the Town, either individually or in the aggregate, indicate matters that could have a significant effect on the Town's financial reporting process.

### Disagreements with Management

For purposes of this letter, professional standards define a disagreement with management as a matter, whether or not resolved to our satisfaction, concerning a financial accounting, reporting, or auditing matter that could be significant to the financial statements or the auditor's report. We are pleased to report that no such disagreements arose during the course of our audit.

### Consultations with Other Independent Accountants

In some cases, management may decide to consult with other accountants about auditing and accounting matters, similar to obtaining a "second opinion" on certain situations. If a consultation involves application of an accounting principal to the government unit's financial statements or a determination of the type of auditor's opinion that may be expressed on those statements, our professional standards require the consulting accountant to check with us to determine that the consultant has all the relevant facts. To our knowledge, there were no such consultations with other accountants.

### Issues Discussed Prior to Retention of Independent Auditors

We generally discuss a variety of matters, including the application of accounting principles and auditing standards, with management each year prior to retention as the

Town's auditors. However, these discussions occurred in the normal course of our professional relationship and our responses were not a condition to our retention.

### Difficulties Encountered in Performing the Audit

We encountered no significant difficulties in dealing with management in performing and completing our audit.

### Utah State Compliance

### Utah State Legal Compliance Findings - Current Year:

### 05-1 General Compliance - Budgetary Compliance

Finding: Utah State law prohibits the Town from incurring expenditures in excess of those budgeted. We noted the Town had expenditures in excess of appropriations as follows:

General Fund	
Public Safety	\$ 15,959
Culture and Rec.	<u>378</u>
	\$ 16,337

Recommendation: We recommend that the Town monitor and make adjustments via a public hearing during and at the end of the year to adjust budgets to be in compliance with the law.

Town's Response: We concur with the finding and will make proper budget adjustments.

### 05-2 Fund Balance Requirements

Finding: State law prohibits the town from incurring a deficit fund balance in any fund. We noted the Town has a deficit fund balance of (\$19,957) in the general fund

Recommendation: We recommend that the Town make necessary budget adjustments to eliminate the deficit in the following fiscal year.

Town's Response: We concur with the auditor's recommendations.

### 05-3 Audited Financial Statements.

Finding: State law requires the Town to send the annual financial statements to the state agencies within 6 months of the fiscal year end. We noted that the report was not completed within the required time frame.

Recommendation: We recommend that the Town submit the reports by the due date.

Town's Response: We concur with the auditor's recommendations.

### Utah State Legal Compliance Findings - Prior Year: None

This information is intended solely for the use of the management of the Town of Codar Fort, and is not intended and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Very truly yours,

GILBERT & STEWART
Certified Public Accountants